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ABSTRACT

Administrative and operational patterns of college student unions were studied in 1986. Questionnaires were returned by 504 out of 928 members of the Association of College Unions-International in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. A total of 88 statistical tables and narrative summaries of findings are provided. The survey dealt with a wide range of operational aspects of the college union and covered eight areas: physical plant, organizational structure, financial operation of the union, professional staff, general student union policies, relation to other college or university departments, student union facilities, and general information (general demographic information about responding institutions). Specific areas of focus include: approximate building size, construction costs, how policy and program boards are selected, student fees, food service and bookstore operations, organization of union programs, union office space, financing union maintenance, union maintenance positions, management responsibility for general campus activities, relationship of union and student government, facilities available to continuing education and/or conferences, union food facilities, and union leisure-time facilities. (SW)

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Administration and Operation of the College Union

College Unions at Work

Monograph Series

Number 1



Administration and Operation of the College Union

Third Edition

Marlis R. Miller and Denise Galey

**Association of College Unions—International
Bloomington, Indiana**

Third Edition

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M.R.M. and D.G.

Introduction

Many studies have been conducted on the various aspects of the college union. Different approaches have been used to examine the college union philosophies, objectives, functions, operational methods and standards, and program fundamentals. This is ACU-I's fifth study dealing with the administration and operational patterns of college unions in the past 36 years. Previous studies were conducted by Edgar A. Whiting (1951), Abe L. Hesser (1957), Boris C. Bell (1962), and Jack Jenkins and Sidney McQueen (1973). This study makes comparisons, wherever possible, with the data provided in the Bell study and the Jenkins/McQueen study.

A 16-page questionnaire was used to compile the data for this study. Although the questionnaire was in a format different from previous surveys, it was constructed to include as much of the same types of information as earlier studies so that comparisons would be possible. The survey instrument dealt with a wide range of the complex operational aspects of the college union and covered eight areas: physical plant, organizational structure, financial operation of the union, professional staff, general union policies, relation to other college or university departments, union facilities, and general information.

No pilot study was made although feedback was sought from several union directors. In January of 1986, the questionnaire, accompanied by a cover letter from the Association's president, was sent to 928 members in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Two follow-up post cards and the cover letter and questionnaire were mailed to non-respondents. These were followed by individual telephone calls to encourage response. A reminder was also placed in the ACU-I *Union Wire*.

An overall response of 54% (504) returns was recorded. This response rate compares with 31% in the 1973 survey, 37% in the 1962 survey, 45% in the 1957 survey, and 71% in the 1951 survey. Undoubtedly, the length of the questionnaire was responsible for not having a better overall response; however, the easier check-off response format helped increase the response rate over that of previous studies with the exception of the first study (1951).

The enrollment categories were expanded from four (under 2,500 students, 2,500-4,999 students, 5,000-9,999 students, and over 10,000 students) to seven (under 1,000 students, 1,001-2,500, 2,501-5,000, 5,001-10,000, 10,001-15,000, 15,001-25,000, and 25,001-40,000) to provide better specific information for institutions of varying sizes.

Another important factor was that 78 (15%) of the respondents in this survey were two-year institutions, compared with 33 (12%) of the respondents in the 1973 survey and three (less than 2%) in the 1962 study.

This survey is not as representative as the authors had hoped. Any given tabulation of responses should not be taken at face value, but only as broad indications of what 54% of the Association's membership *was doing*, not necessarily what *all* were doing or what *should be* the practice. The reader will note that the results can be at variance with the Association's goals and recommendations as outlined in the "Role of the College Union" and in various publications.

1

Physical Plant

This section follows the growth and physical plant development of unions as shown by the 426 unions from four-year institutions that responded to the 1986 survey.

Chronological development of union buildings

Of the institutions responding, 422 listed the date their unions were established. The following breakdown represents the same rapid growth pattern noted in the 1973 and 1962 studies.

<i>Date</i>	<i>No. Unions Established</i>
1934 or earlier	24
1935-1939	6
1940-1944	6
1945-1949	4
1950-1954	28
1955-1959	54
1960-1964	56
1965-1969	79
1970-1974	83
1975-1979	40
1980-1985	27
No Building	15

The proportion of unions established in the 1960s is the same as those established in the 1970s. Fifteen percent of the unions were established after the 1973 study.

Building status (Tables 1-3)

Of the 426 institutions reporting, 375 (88%) were operating in their original building only (compared to 54% in the 1973 study and 59% in the 1962 study). An additional 8% (35) were operating in their original building plus one addition. Another 3% (13) were operating in two additions, and 1% (3) were operating with three additions.

Table 2 shows union space provisions based on gross square footage of the physical plant. Of the 409 institutions responding, 15 had no building. The results show that 58% (240) were operating buildings of less than 100,000 square feet (compared to 60% in the 1973 study and 66% in the 1962 study).

Table 3 shows the responses of 402 institutions regarding usable outdoor space. Seventy-three percent (293) of the institutions had 1,001 or more usable gross square footage outdoor space.

Construction costs (Tables 4-5)

On the questionnaire, 257 institutions provided construction costs of original union buildings. Twenty-seven percent (68) reported costs of less than \$1 million, which is a slight increase from the 23% reported in the 1973 study and a decline from the 1962 study which reported 40% spending less than \$1 million.

Another slight increase in the number of institutions with construction costs of more than \$5 million is shown. In this study, 15% of the institutions (40) said they spent more than \$5 million compared to 11% (25) in the 1973 study and 4% in the 1962 study.

Of the 188 institutions reporting construction costs of additions, 35% (65) had costs of less than \$1 million, and 16% (31) had costs of \$5 million or more.

Construction financing (Table 7)

The majority of responding institutions used union fees as a source of funding. Accumulations from university earnings, college funds, and revenue bonds were fairly equally divided as the next most used source of funding.

Comparisons with funding methods reported in the 1973 study are not possible because the responses of the institutions were not divided between private and public institutions.

Expansion (Tables 8-10)

Expansion and refurbishment plans are shown in Tables 8 and 9, respectively. Table 10 shows the number of institutions that have had a major refurbishment since 1970.

Of the unions responding, 31% (121) had expansion plans. However, 45% (173) had major refurbishment plans. In the 1973 study, one-third of the respondents indicated expansion plans.

Since 1970, 43% (170) of the 391 institutions responding had completed a major refurbishment.

Organizational Structure

Union policy-making board (Table 12)

Results indicated that 61% of the unions (258 of the 426 respondents) had policy-making boards separate from program boards, compared with 87% in the 1973 study and 75% in the 1962 study. Most frequently the policy-making board reports directly to the union director, continuing the decline in involvement of student affairs vice presidents, deans, and student government that was discussed in the 1973 study. Of the 178 reporting a single authority, 47% indicated that the union director was the liaison with the policy-making board.

Program board (Table 13)

The reporting responsibility of the program board has shifted from what it was in the 1973 and 1962 studies. This study shows that the student affairs dean or activities director was the authority program boards reported to at 32% of the 196 institutions responding. The union staff had authority at 31% of the institutions, compared with 23% in the 1973 study. The program board reported to the union policy-making board at 12% of the schools compared with 26% in the 1973 study. At 35 (18%) of the schools, the program board reported to student government, compared with 23% in the 1973 study. One hundred forty-four institutions responding did not have a separate program board.

Single board (Table 14)

Ninety-four institutions reported having a single board which was responsible for both policy and program. Of the 68 institutions reporting a single authority the combined board reported to, 30% listed the union staff and 21% listed the vice president for student affairs.

Board selection (Tables 15-16)

Both the policy boards and program boards showed variety in their selection processes. At 30% of the institutions responding, the institution's president selected the policy board; 23% of the schools responded that the previous board selected the next year's members. The program board differed in its selection authority with 48% being selected by the previous board and 17% being selected by the student government. The 1962, 1973, and 1986 studies reflected similar percentages for selecting program boards in campus elections (14% for 1986).

Board composition (Table 17)

Sixty-four percent (250) of the institutions responding to this question provided no compensation for their program board members. This is a decrease from the 1973 study, which indicated 75% participated on a non-salary basis. As in 1973, the most frequently compensated member was the president.

Program committees (Table 18)

Percentages could not be derived because unions listed more than one committee for this item. The most common types of program committees were films/movies, entertainment, lectures/speakers, special programs, and publicity.

Financial Operation of the Union

As in the past, unions are still expected to be self-supporting with some allocation from student fees. This section of the study attempts to survey union fee trends.

Union fees (Tables 19-23)

As in the 1962 and 1973 studies, the majority (81% of 339 institutions) of students still paid a fee which was assessed within the structure of general student fees. This showed a slight increase from the 77% reported in the 1973 study and the 78% in the 1962 study. Four percent of the institutions had building only fees, 6% had operating only fees, 21% had program only fees, and 2% had construction only fees. Forty-eight percent had a combination of these four categories, and 19% had no fees (Table 19).

Sixty-two percent of the institutions did not have a student fee as a separately and directly assigned union fee (Table 21). Building construction fees were generally not a part of the student fees as shown in Tables 22 and 23.

Gross operating income (Table 24)

Annual gross operating incomes were reported by 386 institutions (91%) of the 426 four-year institutions responding. The size of the building affected the income. The percentages of institutions in the 22 income categories were distributed fairly equally.

Union revenue-producing departments (Tables 25-26)

Of the 354 institutions providing information about their total food operations, 76 (21%) of the food operations were entirely self-supporting. Only 8% were subsidized as to any losses (Table 25). Fifty-seven (16%) were expected to contribute profits to the total union operation. This is significantly less than in the 1973 study which showed 55% contributing profits.

Food purchases were made in 14 ways (Table 26). Thirty-four percent were handled solely by the college dining service, compared with 21% in the 1973 study. In the 1986 study, the institutional caterer was responsible for 30% of the operations. This differs from the 1973 study which showed that the institutional caterer more often had responsibility for food purchases.

Bookstore (Table 27)

Seventy-seven percent of the bookstores were entirely self-supporting, compared with 89% as reported in 1973. From 1986 data, the largest number of responses was from institutions/bookstores that were entirely self-supporting and were in the 5,000 or less enrollment categories (94 of 135 institutions).

A small difference from 1973 is in the number of bookstores paying rent to the union. Thirty-four percent in this study reported rental, compared with 32% in the previous study.

Professional Staff

The objectives for this section were to examine the degree and educational major field of the person with responsibility for the union and the staff.

Top staff position (Table 28)

The title most often used for the person responsible for the union was union director. Fifty-two percent of those responding had that title. The director of student activities was the title 14% of the time.

Educational background (Tables 29–30)

The highest degree held by 7% of the staff was the Ph.D. The degree that appeared most often was the M.A. degree (25%). The M.S. degree appeared as the highest degree 24% of the time.

Of the 358 respondents, 13% had doctoral degrees, 64% had master's degrees, and 22% had bachelor's degrees. This compares with 1973 findings of 5% doctoral degrees, 62% master's degrees, and 31% bachelor's degrees as the highest degree held.

The major field of study represented a wide range—from student personnel to home economics to music. The student personnel degree represented 23% in the study, followed by education at 15%, business at 12%, and counseling at 11% in the study. In 1986, 34% of the directors had either a student personnel or counseling degree, compared to 29% in the 1973 study. The 1962 study showed that business (15%) was the leading field of preparation.

General Union Policies

This section reports findings in the area of policy establishment as it relates to a variety of significant areas such as student fees, profit goals, and reserves for repair and replacement.

The tabulations contained in this section are from four-year institutions in all enrollment categories. Unlike the 1973 study, this study makes comparisons based only on enrollment size.

Business matters (Tables 31-44)

The percentage of union staff establishing policy alone on general business matters increased from 25% in 1973 to 50% in 1986 (Table 31). General business policy was established through a coordinated effort between the institutional business office and the union staff in 24% of the unions and through the institutional business office alone by only 19%. The same trend seems to hold true in this study as was noted in the previous study: the larger the enrollment, the more likely the union staff was to be the sole establisher of union policy in business matters.

Policy regarding purchasing procedures (Table 32) was established most often by the institutional business office (59%). This is a sharp increase from 38% reported in the 1973 study. A relatively equal number of unions used either a combined effort (16%) or the union staff by itself (17%) to arrive at purchasing policies.

There is a trend away from using a coordinated union/business office effort to establishing profit goals. The 1986 study shows only 19% of the institutions responding reported a coordinated effort, compared to 39% of the unions in the 1973 study reporting coordination between the union and business office. Forty-nine percent of the institutions reported the union staff was solely responsible for establishing these goals, and again, the larger institutions had greater involvement from the union staff.

Policy on food prices (Table 34) was most often established by the union staff (30%) and by contracted services (30%). The category of contracted services was a new addition to the possible responses in this section and therefore cannot be compared to previous study results. However, the 1973 study showed the business office most often establishing policy regarding food prices (26%), which might have been due to smaller unions having a "commercial caterer" that operated the food service.

A shift occurred in the area dealing with the establishment of bookstore prices since the last study (Table 35). Although the business office continued to set policy most often (30% of the schools in 1986 and 44% in 1973), this study found an equally high percentage of responses indicating responsibility by union staff (22%), contracted services (20%), and other (20%). The larger institutions did not vary from this ratio except in the 25,001-40,000 category, where union staff set the prices most often.

Repair and replacement policies were established by the institutional business office most often (33%) (Table 36). The union staff retained this responsibility in 28% of the institutions, and the effort was coordinated in 23% of the unions. The 1973 study indicated the business office became more involved in the newer unions (39% in unions built after 1962). This study showed a high degree of involvement from business offices in smaller institutions and lesser involvement in larger institutions.

Institutional business offices established employee wage levels at more schools in this study (47%) than in the 1973 study (34%) (Table 37). Union staff and coordinated efforts were indicated equally (14% each). Interestingly enough, this trend seemed consistent, regardless of the enrollment level.

Policy on employee benefits was predominantly set by the institutional business office (65%). As in the 1973 study, the "other" category (22%) probably refers to retirement plans (Table 38).

The institutional agency that most often sets student fees has changed since 1973. In this study, 37% said the business office sets fees with only 3% indicating the union's governing board was involved (Table 39). In 1973, however, 27% responded that the governing board established fees, and 24% said the business office set the fees. Even the larger institutions in the most recent study relied on the business office instead of the union governing board. Coordinated union/business office effort was reported by 18%.

Once again, the reserve fund deposit policies (Table 40) were most often set by the institutional business office (54%) (43% in 1973). The next most frequently recorded responses were equally distributed among union staff (14%), coordinated union/business office effort (14%), and other (13%).

In matters relating to building use, the union staff set the policy at a majority of schools (54%) (Table 41). This is somewhat a departure from the previous study where 35% of the unions indicated the union policy board was the establisher of use policies. Only 26% in this study indicated the union policy board was involved in the decision making. The same ratio held true across the enrollment categories.

Similar findings to the building use policy occurred in the establishment of program policies (Table 42). Union staff made the majority of these decisions (55%), followed by the union policy board (19%). This is the reverse of the previous study in findings of policy board (33%) and union staff (19%) as the leading source of policy determination. Twelve percent of the unions in 1986 responded to the "other" category which as in past studies refers to student program boards and student government.

Policy on building development (Table 43) is most frequently established by union staff (39%) and through a coordinated union/business office effort (30%). The 1973 study reported similar findings in the area of coordinated effort (29%) but a smaller response by union staff only (10%). Even in the smaller enrollment categories, this study found the union staff had the most responses which is a deviation from 1973 when it was thought many smaller schools did not have personnel responsible for facilities other than those for programming.

On making policy for the disposition of operating surpluses (Table 44), the institutional business office approach led with 32%, which supports the trend noticed in

1973 when 29% and in 1962 when 16% responded similarly. Union staff, however, is close at hand in 1986 with 29% responding, and in institutions with an enrollment of 5,000 or over, this is by far the body which most often establishes the policy relating to operating surpluses.

Program matters (Tables 45-54)

There appears to be little change in union programming locations since the 1973 study. Eighty-one percent of those responding in 1986 and 82% in 1973 indicated union programs were held in facilities other than the union. The 1962 study showed only 39% held programs entirely within their union.

The planning and execution of programs (Table 46) continues to be through a combined effort of program board, committees, and professional staff (86% in this study) as was the case in the 1973 study (88%) and in the 1962 survey (82%). Only 3% indicated no planned program was in place, which is the same finding as reported in 1973.

The 1986 survey requested respondents to determine a percentage of the union programs directed toward students, all members of the campus community, and other (Tables 47-49). The previous surveys merely asked respondents to check whether their programs were geared to students only, all members of the university community, townspeople, or other. An exact comparison is not appropriate because of the difference in the design of the question, but the results can be roughly discussed. In 1973, 89% of the unions had programs geared to all members of the campus community. This study showed that 48% of the unions directed 10-25% of their programs toward all members of the campus community. Thirty-eight percent of the unions directed 76-100% of their programs to students only. Eighteen percent of the unions had only 1-9% of their programs geared exclusively toward students. Caution should be exercised when comparing these findings with past studies, but in 1973 only 11% of the unions programmed exclusively for students, which is lower than the 1986 study. There seems today to be more unions programming a higher percentage of their activities toward students only than toward all members of the campus community.

This study deleted much of the dollar figures relating to programming budget and focused on the percentage of total program budget spent on free programs (Table 50). The majority of unions (51%) spend more than 50% of their total program budget for free programs.

The charge for administrative office space in the union seems to be on a slight increase since the 1973 and 1962 studies (Table 54). Fourteen percent of the unions charge a rental fee for administrative offices, whereas the previous two studies found 12% of the unions charged a rental fee.

Building maintenance (Tables 55-61)

This study supports the trend cited by Jenkins and McQueen in 1973 relating to union maintenance staff. The maintenance staff is primarily responsible to the university maintenance department in 58% of the unions (Table 57). Jenkins and McQueen found 53% of union maintenance staffs were organized this way in contrast to Bell's 1962 study which showed 38% of the union maintenance staffs were responsible to university maintenance.

This study also showed, as did the 1973 one, that the smaller the institution the more often the staff was responsible to the university maintenance. The converse was also true; the larger the institution the more likely the union was to assume responsibility of maintenance staff.

Salaries of maintenance staff were not accurately reported in this study because of misprint on the questionnaire.

Forty-three percent of the unions charged the salaries of the maintenance staff to the maintenance department and 39% charged them to the union (Table 58). This charge to the union budget was a decrease from previous studies; in 1973 52% and in 1962 57% of the union's maintenance salaries were charged to the union. In 1986 19% of unions shared part of the salary expense of its maintenance staff.

Maintenance supplies were furnished about evenly by maintenance departments and unions (Table 59) with 52% and 56% respectively. (Some institutions' responses combined the choices.) The smaller the institution the more frequently the maintenance supplies were furnished by the maintenance department. This is in concurrence with the 1973 findings that 58% of the unions paid for maintenance supplies.

This study found, as did Jenkins and McQueen in 1973, that financing union-building repairs was covered by two-thirds of the unions (Table 60), down from 75% in 1962.

Custodians (74%) and general laborers (26%) were the most frequently used specialized, full-time, union maintenance personnel (Table 61). There was a decline in the building engineers (14%) and mechanics (16%) since the 1973 study, which reported 34% of the specialized, full-time, union maintenance employees were building engineers and 28% were mechanics. The position of sound technician increased in frequency from the 1973 study. This study reported 19% of the unions provided sound technicians as compared to 15% in 1973.

Conclusions

The findings in this section note a marked shift in establishing policies from coordinated effort between union and institutional business staffs to a more union-managed operation. The trend established in the 1973 study is substantiated in this study in that the larger the institution, the more involved the union staff is. The smaller the institution, the more involved the institutional business office is.

A relatively new trend relating to contracted services emerged in all enrollment categories. Contracted services established bookstore prices in 20% of the unions and food prices in 30% of the unions.

A vast majority of unions program in facilities other than the union, a trend mentioned in the 1973 study. A difference has occurred, however, when identifying the audiences union programs are targeted toward. This study showed an increase in programs directed toward students only; the two previous studies indicated more all-campus events. Programs were still planned and executed by a combination of staff, program board, and committee efforts.

The smaller the institution, the more the union relied on the university for support in areas of maintenance staff, maintenance supplies, and repairs. Maintenance staffs tend to report to the university, not the union, but more unions are absorbing the cost for supplies, repairs, and salaries. This increase since the last survey could be due to the charge-back system now in place at many institutions.

Relationships to Other Areas

To what extent do union operations cooperate or assist with functions offered by other departments? This section attempts to provide insight into this matter as well as to look at functions that may supplement or duplicate existing union services.

The union plays an important role on campus by assisting departments with their responsibilities for providing services, facilities, and programs.

Student activities other than union program activities (Tables 62-64)

To provide a basis of comparison, the questions in this section remained essentially the same as in the 1973 study. In an attempt to clarify an area of vagueness in the previous two studies, the authors referred to "student activities other than union program activities."

In the area of office facilities for student activities (Table 62), 59% of the unions responding reported that office facilities were headquartered in the union. This is a decrease from 80% reported in 1973. Thirty percent reported a combination of campus facilities which is perhaps an indication of non-overlapping questions, which was the problem encountered by the 1962 and 1973 studies. Management for non-union student activities (Table 63) differs significantly from the earlier studies. Only 41% of union directors now double as head of student activities; (52% did in 1962, and 65% in 1973). However, in institutions with less than 2,500 enrollment, the tendency is still toward a combination of union and student activities with 57%. In the larger enrollment categories of 15,000 and more, the combined directorships decrease dramatically to 25% in the 15,001-25,000 category and 34% in the 25,001-40,000 category. Thirty percent of the responses indicated that a combination of union and non-union personnel were used; again, this is less than was found in 1973.

Twenty-six percent said student activities were programmed (Table 64) independently of the union, and 27% correlated student activities with union programs. Forty-seven percent responded that union programs were a part of student activities. In the 1973 and 1962 studies, this question was not valid because of misinterpretations and overlapping responses. This study revealed no such overlaps in responses. The results seem to support the combined directorship of union and student activities in these institutions.

Student activities staff and services funding (Table 65)

This question was added to the questionnaire to determine the funding source of student activities programming and staffing. Although many responses indicated a combination of sources, the most frequent response out of 408 was institutional funding (35%) with nearly equal funding by student fees (20%) and a combination of institutional and student fees (19%). The union has little involvement with funding student activities services and staff as reported in these findings.

Student government (Table 66)

More than half of the schools responding (51%) reported a close liaison with student government although they operated independently. It is not possible to compare results with earlier studies because problems occurred in responses to the 1973 and 1962 surveys. An additional question appeared in this study in an attempt to detect any links in programming efforts. Only 11% responded that the union program is a part of student government, with the highest frequency occurring in schools with enrollments of 5,000 or less.

Continuing education and/or conferences (Tables 67-70)

This section was titled "Adult Education" in previous studies. To reflect current usage, the section was renamed "Continuing Education and/or Conferences" for this study.

An area showing a significant change from the 1973 findings was facilities for continuing education and/or conferences. Seventy-three percent of those responding indicated they used a combination of campus facilities (including the union). In 1973 only 17% and in 1962 66% reported a combination. While the 1973 study reported that the union became the primary headquarters for continuing education programs (65%), the 1962 study reported only 17%. This survey shows 14% of the respondents' unions are the primary headquarters for continuing education. The separate center for continuing education had a lower response in this study (13%) than in the previous two studies (both about 18%).

The following facilities were used most frequently: restaurants (100%), auditoriums (98%), ballroom (98%), guest rooms (97%), theater (97%), and snack bar (95%). In contrast to the 1973 and 1962 studies, almost all of the facilities used also had a fee applied (68% charged for use of conference rooms). This change over the last 15 years seems appropriate considering the increase in the number of unions now required to be self-supporting.

Special services for conferences—such as registration, information, and clerical personnel—were provided by a separate continuing education center in 69% of the unions. This finding is lower than the 1973 and 1962 studies where 80% provided these services in a separate center.

The management responsibility for organizing continuing education and/or conferences is conducted by non-union personnel at 73% of the institutions. Similar findings occurred in the previous two studies (79% in 1973, 82% in 1962). There was an increase in the combined efforts of union and non-union personnel from 12% in 1962 to 16% in 1973 to 27% in this study.

Business office (Table 71)

The purpose of this section was to determine union responsibility for procedures in relation to the institutional business office. The results again demonstrated a close working relationship between the union and institutional business office. Eighteen percent of the 422 institutions responding indicated they operated independently. This finding is lower than in the 1973 study (22%) but higher than in 1962 (13%). More than half the unions do not prepare a report for full-year operation for the in-

stitutional business office (54%), which is about the same as the 1973 study. However, almost half of the unions submitted a variety of records to the business office.

Conclusions

The trend continues in the cooperative effort between the union and other departments on campus, as was found in the 1973 and 1962 studies. Some significant differences have developed:

- The trend toward joint directorship of student activities and the union declined in this study to 41%, from 65% in 1973, and 52% in 1962.
- The union is no longer the headquarters for continuing education and/or conferences with 13% in this study, 65% in 1973, and 17% in 1962. There seems to be a greater trend toward combined usage of campus facilities including the union (74% this study, 17% in 1973, 66% in 1962). This trend could be caused by the changing nature of conferences which extend beyond a short lecture to weekend events using on-campus housing.
- The continuing education and/or conferences were assessed a charge to use union facilities in 58% of the unions responding whereas all but a few facilities (such as the ballroom) were charged in 1973 and 1962 studies. A move toward creating revenue-generating areas within the union could account for the trend toward charging for these facilities.

Other areas in this section confirm that although the union is independent from student government, it serves as a liaison between the student body and the student government. The union's relationship to the institutional business office is one of providing records, financial reports, and payroll functions in 65% of the unions.

Facilities

This section deals with building facilities in the union operation and includes five categories as divided in the ACU-I Data Bank. The 10 categories used in the 1973 study covered 132 facilities whereas this study covers 128. Comparisons will be made to major findings by facilities found in the union. In addition, the responsibility for the operation of each facility was identified in this study and will be noted where appropriate.

Union food facilities (Table 72)

Three-fourths (75%) of the unions had cafeterias, a slight rise of 1% since 1973. The smaller institutions were less likely to have cafeterias than the larger schools (57% of the two smallest enrollment categories, 90% of the two largest categories). Only 17% of the unions that have cafeterias run their own operations.

This study did not use the category *snack bar*. Coffee shops were reported in 63% of the unions responding. The 1973 and 1962 studies both reported confusion between these two terms so comparison is somewhat limited. A facility not reported in the previous two studies is "fast food," which 57% of the unions in this study reported. Only 9% of these fast-food facilities are operated by a commercial franchise and 15% are union-operated.

More unions reported restaurants with waiter/waitress service in 1986 (30%), than in 1973 (22%) or in 1962 (26%).

Private dining rooms among unions also increased with 55% reporting this facility compared to 49% in 1973. In 1962, 56% of the respondents reported private dining rooms.

The trend toward vending machine rooms that was mentioned in 1973 was confirmed in this study with 67% reporting this facility; 49% reported them in 1973. An additional question was asked in this study to determine how many unions were responsible for all-campus vending. Nineteen percent of the unions reported they were responsible, with a higher frequency occurring in larger institutions (23%).

Banquet facilities were reported by 75% of the unions, almost identical to the percentages of the 1973 and 1962 studies.

A new listing in this study included off-premises catering. Forty-nine percent of the unions reported some involvement in this enterprise.

Perhaps the most significant increase in the area of food facilities was the regular

sale of alcoholic beverages. In 1973, 2% of the unions had taverns serving beer. Twelve percent of the unions responding to this question reported alcohol was served in a specific facility designed exclusively for that purpose, i.e., pub or rathskellar. Other unions indicated alcohol was sold and served in food areas. It should be noted that this question had a 53% response rate, which could indicate 47% of unions do not sell any type of alcohol. However, it is apparent that the union has changed its role on campus in providing a new environment for socializing. This study was done before many states raised their drinking ages in 1986 and 1987; therefore, the situation now may be much different from what this study suggests.

Union stores and other revenue-producing facilities (Table 73)

An increase was reported in the area of banking. Of the unions in this study, 31% reported having a bank in the union whereas only 15% reported banks in 1973. Seventy-one percent of the unions who reported having banking facilities were leased operations.

Barbershops dropped in frequency with 19% reporting barbershops, as compared to 31% in 1973 and 34% in 1962. Interestingly enough, beauty shops increased to 13% in this study from 6% in 1973 and 5% in 1962. This change might reflect the trend toward unisex styling salons and possibly the consolidation of a union barber-shop and beauty salon into one salon which would then be reported as a beauty salon.

Bookstores were reported in the union operation at 66% of the schools responding. This is somewhat lower than the results found in 1973 (75%) and higher than in 1962 (59%). About 19% of the unions that reported a bookstore indicated this facility was a lease operation.

A central mailing or duplication room, which includes such services as mimeograph, offset, and postage meter machines, was housed in 33% of the unions in 1986 as compared to 24% in 1973.

Public parking was provided by 20% of the unions, down from 68% in 1973. This study did not ask about staff parking.

Thirty-three percent of the unions responding indicated they sell school supplies only (no texts), which is an increase from the 1973 study which reported 4%.

Gift shops increased from 6% in 1973 to 25% of the unions having this facility in this study.

Guest rooms remained steady at 15% of the unions (16% in 1973 and 17% in 1962).

A ticket sales office with a paid staff was found in 45% of the unions in this study. Although similar results (50%) were reported in 1973, it is uncertain that a paid staff was included in the responses.

Travel agencies were up slightly with 17% of the institutions reporting them in this study as compared to 13% in 1973 and 8% in 1962.

Union leisure-time facilities (Tables 74--77)

Amusement machines referred to in this study include video games, pinball, and foosball. In this study, 86% of the unions reported amusement machines (Table 74). The 1973 study reported foosball was provided at 10% of the unions and pinball at 12%; video games did not exist in 1973. A somewhat surprising result in 1986 was that 46% reported the games were union-operated compared to 31% of the unions who leased out that operation. It cannot be assumed, however, that "union-operated" is the same as union-owned.

Billiard facilities were reported by 84% of the unions in this study, down from the 1973 findings of 91%; the 1962 study reported 79%. The greatest number of unions (55%) reported having 3-6 tables (Table 75).

Boathouses were found at 11% of the unions, an increase from 5% in 1973.

Bowling facilities (Table 76) decreased from 42% in 1973 to 33% in this study, supporting the trend noticed by Jenkins and McQueen in 1973 that student interest was declining. Of those who have bowling facilities, 70% have 4-10 lanes.

Card rooms and table games were about the same as in 1973. This study shows 49% of the respondents had these facilities, as compared to 47% in 1973 and 57% in 1962. There was no indication in this study that a separate room was meant.

Separate chess rooms were noted in 10% of the unions in this study, a slight increase from 7% in 1973.

The overall response to the craft shop of 17% in 1986 is up from 5% in the 1973 study, but still not as high as 21% in 1962. Thirty-eight percent of schools with enrollments of more than 15,000 had separate crafts facilities.

Exercise rooms, which include weight lifting and exercycles, were operated by 10% of the unions, double what was reported in 1973.

The number of unions having exercise rooms correlated with those who reported gymnasiums in their operation (9%).

Ice skating rinks were reported by 3% of the unions, compared to 1% in 1973 and 6% in 1962. This apparent increase could easily be explained by the overall higher response rate received by this study.

Outdoor centers located off-campus (usually lodges) increased to 11% from the 1973 finding of 6%. Outing headquarters in the union were reported by 25% of the schools, an increase from both 1973 (12%) and 1962 (16%). Two facilities not previously reported were outing rentals (31%) and outing sales (13%). It is apparent that unions are responding to an increased interest in sports and outdoor activities.

Fewer unions reported photo darkrooms in this study (42%) than in 1973 (51%).

Rifle ranges remained the same as in 1973 at 2%.

Skiing facilities were again minimal. Four percent of the unions responding provided ski slopes and ski shops. Ski rentals in this survey were probably included in the category of "outing rentals" whereas in the 1973 study ski rentals were counted separately.

Swimming pools were divided into indoor and outdoor pools in this study. Eleven percent of the institutions reported indoor pools in their unions while only 4% of the unions provided outdoor pools. Both categories are higher than reported in 1973 (3%); however, the 1962 study reported 6%. The popularity of aquatic centers in recent years may account for this increase.

Table tennis remains less popular than billiards as was found in 1973. Sixty-two percent of the unions responding provided tables compared to 79% in 1973. Most all of the unions (90%) maintained only one or two tables.

Union social/cultural facilities (Table 78)

This study followed the divisions set up by Jenkins and McQueen in 1973 to describe art exhibition facilities (separate, enclosed gallery, lounge exhibition space, and corridor/lobby exhibition space). Overall, 60% of the unions reported providing art exhibition facilities. As was true in the previous study, the three divisions are not mutually exclusive; a union could have one or all three. Thirty-three percent reported a separate, enclosed gallery in the union; 24% was reported in 1973. Fifty-six percent in this study reported lounge exhibition areas in the union; 40% reported such areas in 1973. Contrary to the prediction made by Jenkins and McQueen in 1973 that corridor/lobby exhibition space would decline, 52% reported that facility in the union in 1986, a statistic comparable to the 1973 finding of 54%. Better security systems might explain why the predicted decline did not occur.

Of the unions responding to this survey, 23% provided auditoriums compared to 24% in 1973 and 20% in 1962.

A ballroom was reported in 61% of the unions compared to 73% in 1973 and 72% in 1962. Although ballrooms are designated as such in older unions, Jenkins and McQueen noted in 1973 that ballrooms were used for meetings, lectures, conferences, and banquets—much like multipurpose rooms. The term *multipurpose room* was not used in earlier studies, but it is interesting to note that 73% of the unions responding in 1986 provided multipurpose rooms. The trend in unions may be away from ballrooms (at least in their designated titles) and toward multipurpose rooms.

Browsing libraries appear to be declining from 34% in 1962, to 24% in 1973, to 11% in this study.

The percentage of unions providing coffeehouses has remained stable since 1973. Thirty-two percent of unions reported coffeehouses in 1986 compared to 36% in 1973.

In this study, 17% of the unions provided a faculty lounge/club for exclusive use by faculty. Comparison to the previous study is not possible since a distinction was made between faculty lounges and faculty clubs in the earlier surveys.

The results from this study on lounges (78%) more closely resembles the 1962 study (82%) than it does the 1973 study (89%).

Music listening rooms decreased dramatically. Only 20% of the unions in this study reported this facility, whereas 45% reported them in 1973 and 70% reported them in 1962. It is interesting to note, however, that there was less variation in the results on the music practice rooms. In 1986 12% reported having practice rooms as compared to 17% in 1973 and 22% in 1962.

Outdoor terrace or patio facilities used for programming were provided at 64% of the unions responding to this survey. This is about the same as in 1973 (62%).

Party rooms appeared to increase since 1973. This study shows 39%, compared to 28% in 1973 and 34% in 1962. Ambiguity about the exact nature of this facility could cause some discrepancy in reporting.

A lack of adequate storage space in unions might be responsible for fewer poster rooms. Only 31% of the unions reported a poster room in 1986, compared to 51% in 1973 and 59% in 1962.

The previous study listed a program lounge separate from other lounges to suggest a distinct lounge used primarily for scheduled discussions, readings, music, etc. A slight decrease occurred with 37% reporting this facility in 1986 and 42% reporting it in 1973.

Television room facilities increased since the previous study with 77% in 1986 compared to 70% in 1973. Bell reported 83% in 1962. The slight increase may be due to students' (also staff's and faculty's) interest in daytime television.

Theaters with stage and pitched seating also showed an increase in the last 15 years—25% now compared to 19% in 1973. When combining unions in this study that have auditoriums (33%) and theaters (25%), 58% of unions provide auditorium-type facilities compared to 43% in 1973 and 30% in 1962.

Union general/service facilities and operations (Tables 79–82)

An alumni office/lounge was provided by only 11% of the unions in this study, which was a decrease from 15% reported in 1973. In 1962, Bell reported 32% had alumni offices and 9% had alumni lounges.

Campus newspaper offices were located in 54% of the unions, compared with 67% in 1973 and 24% in 1962.

Attended checkrooms dramatically decreased with only 3% of the unions having them in 1986 compared to 30% in 1973. Unattended coatrooms were somewhat

more prevalent with 18% of the unions reporting them. However, in 1973 54% of the unions provided unattended coatrooms and in 1962 67% did.

Separate commuter facilities are provided in 24% of the unions.

Unions providing individual mailboxes for students increased from 30% in 1973 to 34% in this study.

An information center in the union was provided by 82% of the unions, about the same as in previous studies (88% in 1973, 87% in 1962).

International centers in the union increased since the 1973 study. Nineteen percent of the unions in this study provided international centers, compared with 9% in 1973. One possible explanation offered for this difference is the increase in foreign student enrollment.

Meeting/conference rooms were separated into large (more than 25 seats) and small (less than 25 seats) rooms. Eighty-three percent of the unions had large meeting rooms and 81% had small meeting rooms. Fifty-seven percent of the unions had 2-4 small conference rooms, slightly more than in the 1973 study (52%) and more than the 1962 study (41%).

In this study, lockers were divided into three categories: assigned, coin-operated, and coin-return. Forty-two percent of the unions provided assigned lockers, 21% provided coin-operated, and 19% were coin-return. It is difficult to compare these findings with previous studies because these three categories were not used consistently. However, it can be reported that of the lockers provided in the 1973 study, 57% were coin-operated and 43% were rental lockers. It is unclear whether rental lockers refers to assigned or coin-return. If the category "rental lockers" is the same as this study's "assigned lockers," then little change has occurred in the last 15 years in the locker facilities provided.

Chapels were found among 11% of the unions responding, an increase over the 1973 finding of 8%.

Specialized centers and offices which typically include ethnic, women, religious, or fraternal groups were not separated into different questions, as they were in previous studies. Thirty-eight percent of the unions provided facility space for these groups. It is difficult to compare these findings with 1973 statistics because of the ambiguity of questions contained in both questionnaires. This study grouped "centers" and "offices" together for any special interest group. Special interest groups in the previous study were separated into minority groups, fraternal, religious, and women.

There was no increase at all in the frequency of day-care rooms in unions since the last survey. Both studies report 3% of the unions provided this facility, thus contradicting the prediction made by Jenkins and McQueen in 1973 that these centers would increase based on higher frequencies found in newer unions.

Unions continue to provide organization workrooms for student groups. Forty-one percent of the unions in this study and 45% of the unions in the 1973 study provided a general workroom. In 1962, 57% of the unions provided this space.

Postal services have not changed in frequency among unions over the last 15 years. Both studies report around 45%. In this study, postal service, postal substations, and post-office contract stations were not counted separately as was done in 1973.

Pay telephones showed a slight decrease in occurrence with 89% of unions in this study providing the service compared to 95% of the unions doing so in the 1973 study. House phones were not included in this study.

Student council or senate chambers remained relatively the same from the previous study (46%) to this study's 47%. Student government offices were provided at a slightly higher rate in this study, with 80% of unions providing such facilities com-

pared to 78% in 1973. This study more closely related to the findings in 1962 of 81%.

Student organizations have always been associated in some way with the union. This study looked at office space available to student organizations (excluding union board, newspaper, international center, minority, student government, and yearbook) and found 67% of the unions providing such offices. Jenkins and McQueen referred to this space as desk space and found 50% of the unions in 1973 providing this service. Although it is inappropriate to compare office space with desk space, there is an increase in the importance given to student organizations in the union and with the provision of office space.

In 1986, the student radio was housed by slightly fewer unions (26%) than in 1973 (29%).

Typing rooms were provided by 27% of the unions compared to only 8% in 1973.

Yearbook offices were provided at fewer unions in this study than in both the 1973 and 1962 studies. This study reported 48% of the unions housed yearbook offices, and the 1973 study reported 60%.

A solicitation booth or counter in this study is essentially the same service referred to in earlier studies as communications centers. Fifty-two percent reported unions provided these facilities compared to 67% of the unions in 1973. A possible explanation for the decrease is the term *solicitation*, which in many institutions is quite different from information displays for student organizations.

Conclusions

In general, more unions are providing the following facilities than in 1973:

- restaurants with waiter/waitress service
- vending machine rooms
- alcoholic beverage sale
- banking
- school supplies sales (no texts)
- gift shops
- ticket sales (paid staff)
- travel agency

8

General Information

Tables 83–89

This section provides general demographic information about institutions that responded to the survey. Table 83 depicts the breakdown of totals between two-year and four-year institutions responding. Tables 84 through 88 depict totals combining the responses of two-year and four-year institutions.

Of the institutions responding, 68% were public institutions (Table 84). Twenty-two percent of the institutions responding were in the 5,001–10,000 enrollment category, with 20% in the 1,001–2,500 category. Location of the institutions was most often in the metropolitan areas (31%) or in small cities or towns (32%).

Tables

Table 1. Building Status
(426 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Operating original building	375	88	24	96	84	95	68	99	79	90	42	78	53	79	25	72
First addition	35	8	1	4	4	5	1	1	7	8	3	6	13	19	6	18
Second addition	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	15	1	2	2	7
Third addition	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3
Fourth addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fifth addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sixth addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	426		25		88		69		88		54		67		35	

**Table 2. Approximate Building Size in Gross Square Feet
(Indoor Space) (409 Institutions Responding)**

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
Gross Square Footage	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10,000 or under	15	4	4	18	8	10	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
10,001 - 30,000	38	9	3	14	10	22	8	12	4	5	2	4	1	1.5	1	3
30,001 - 50,000	51	12	5	23	21	25	14	21	9	11	2	4	-	-	-	-
50,001 - 70,000	58	14	2	9	17	20	16	24	14	17	8	15	1	1.5	-	-
70,001 - 80,000	32	8	2	9	4	5	9	14	7	8	6	11	4	6	-	-
80,001 - 100,000	46	11	-	-	5	6	9	14	15	18	8	15	8	12	1	3
100,001 - 120,000	32	8	1	4	3	4	2	3	13	15	5	10	6	9	2	6
120,001 - 150,000	38	9	-	-	1	1	2	3	12	14	8	15	13	20	2	6
150,001 - 170,000	15	4	-	-	1	1	1	1.5	2	2	4	8	4	6	3	8
170,001 - 200,000	27	7	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	2	2	7	14	13	20	4	11
200,001 - 300,000	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	4	7	10	13	37
Over 300,000	17	4	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	9	14	7	20
No Building	15	4	5	23	5	6	2	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	409		22		84		66		84		52		66		35	

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Table 3. Approximate Usable Outdoor Space Size in Gross Square Feet
(402 Institutions Responding)

		Enrollment															
		Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
Gross Square Footage		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1,000 or under		109	27	9	43	36	45	25	39	21	26	9	17	7	10	2	6
1,001 - 2,500		86	22	6	29	22	28	15	23	17	20	13	25	9	13	4	11
2,501 - 5,000		87	22	3	14	13	16	12	19	21	26	14	26	15	23	9	26
5,001 - 10,000		54	13	-	-	6	7	8	13	13	16	5	9	15	23	7	20
Over 10,000		66	16	3	14	3	4	4	6	10	12	12	23	21	31	13	37
TOTALS		402		21		80		64		82		53		67		35	

Table 4. Total Construction Cost of Original Building
(257 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
Cost	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than \$250,000	12	5	1	14	4	10	1	2	1	2	2	5	2	4	1	4
\$250,001 - 500,000	18	7	2	29	5	13	3	7	5	9	2	5	1	2	-	-
\$500,001 - 750,000	20	8	1	14	4	10	4	10	5	9	2	5	1	2	3	13
\$750,001 - 1,000,000	18	7	-	-	5	13	4	10	3	5	2	5	2	4	2	9
\$1,000,001 - 1,250,000	11	4	-	-	2	5	1	2	3	5	1	3	2	4	2	9
\$1,250,001 - 1,500,000	23	9	-	-	5	13	4	10	7	13	5	12	1	2	1	4
\$1,500,001 - 1,750,000	9	4	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	7	2	5	1	2	-	-
\$1,750,001 - 2,000,000	17	7	-	-	3	7	2	5	3	5	4	10	2	4	3	13
\$2,000,001 - 2,500,000	16	6	-	-	2	5	2	5	3	5	3	7	4	8	2	9
\$2,500,001 - 3,000,000	26	10	1	14	3	7	5	12	3	5	4	10	8	16	2	9
\$3,000,001 - 3,500,000	24	9	-	-	3	7	7	17	4	7	5	12	4	8	1	4
\$3,500,001 - 4,500,000	13	5	1	14	3	7	1	2	1	2	2	5	2	4	3	13
\$4,500,001 - 5,000,000	10	4	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	4	2	5	4	8	-	-
\$5,000,001 - 5,500,000	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	3	6	-	-
\$5,500,001 - 6,000,000	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	2	4	1	4
\$6,000,001 - 7,000,000	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	6	12	-	-
\$7,000,001 - 8,000,000	6	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	4
\$8,000,001 - 9,000,000	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$9,000,001 - 10,000,000	6	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	3	-	-	1	4
\$10,000,001 or more	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	3	6	-	-
TOTALS	257		7		40		41		56		40		50		23	

Table 5. Construction Cost of Additions
(138 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

Cost	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under \$250,000	22	12	2	40	1	8	7	38	3	9	2	6	1	2	6	14
\$250,000 - 499,999	15	8	-	-	2	17	2	11	-	-	2	6	3	7	6	14
\$500,000 - 749,999	18	10	1	20	1	8	3	16	4	12	2	6	4	9	3	7
\$750,000 - 999,999	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	9	2	5	3	7
\$1,000,000 - 1,249,999	19	10	2	40	3	25	1	6	3	9	3	9	2	5	5	11
\$1,250,000 - 1,499,999	9	5	-	-	3	25	-	-	1	3	2	6	1	2	2	5
\$1,500,000 - 1,749,999	9	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	6	1	3	4	9	1	2
\$1,750,000 - 1,999,999	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	7	1	2
\$2,000,000 - 2,249,999	12	7	-	-	-	-	2	11	3	9	4	11	2	5	1	2
\$2,250,000 - 2,499,999	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	2
\$2,500,000 - 2,999,999	5	3	-	-	1	8	-	-	2	6	-	-	2	5	-	-
\$3,000,000 - 3,499,999	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	9	5	11	3	7
\$3,500,000 - 3,999,999	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	4	9	3	7
\$4,000,000 - 4,499,999	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	11	2	5	-	-
\$4,500,000 - 4,999,999	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
\$5,000,000 - 7,000,000	14	7	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	6	3	9	3	7	5	11
7,000,001 or more	17	9	-	-	1	8	1	6	5	15	2	6	5	11	3	7
TOTALS	188		5		12		18		33		34		43		43	

Table 6. Total Refurbishment Cost
(131 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
Cost	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than \$100,000	21	16	2	33	13	48	1	7	2	8	-	-	2	8	1	7
\$100,000 - 249,999	27	21	-	-	3	11	10	72	4	17	6	32	2	8	2	13
\$250,000 - 299,999	6	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	4	1	4	2	8	1	7
\$300,000 - 499,999	17	13	-	-	5	19	1	7	6	25	3	16	2	8	-	-
\$500,000 - 999,999	30	23	-	-	3	11	1	7	7	29	6	32	9	34	4	26
\$1,000,000 or more	30	23	4	67	2	7	1	7	4	17	3	16	9	34	7	47
TOTALS	131		6		27		14		24		19		26		15	

Table 7. Financing of Original Building, Additions, Replacements, and Refurbishments
(336 Institutions Responding)

Source	Total Using Source	Original Building	Additions	Replacement Building	Building Refurbishments
Union fee	324	130	115	9	70
State system building fee	108	58	32	3	15
City or state appropriation	78	44	19	4	11
Large gift	111	81	17	3	10
General subscription	45	30	11	2	2
College funds	169	91	33	6	39
Federal funds	32	20	9	2	1
Revenue bonds	179	88	72	5	14
Accumulation from university earnings	174	40	64	5	65
Other	61	26	24	-	11

Table 8. Major Addition or Additional Facility Planned
(395 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																	
Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	121	31	3	14	20	26	17	26	26	33	21	40	23	35	11	32	
No	274	69	18	86	56	74	49	74	54	67	31	60	43	65	23	68	
TOTALS	395		21		76		66		80		52		66		34		

Table 9. Major Refurbishment Planned
(388 Institutions Responding)

		Enrollment															
		Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes		173	45	5	25	31	42	22	33	32	41	27	53	37	57	19	56
No		215	55	15	75	43	58	44	67	46	59	24	47	28	43	15	44
TOTALS		388		20		74		66		78		51		65		34	

Table 10. Major Refurbishment Since 1970
(391 Institutions Responding)

		Enrollment															
		Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes		170	43	7	35	32	42	22	34	40	50	19	27	30	45	20	61
No		221	57	13	65	44	58	43	66	40	50	32	63	36	55	13	39
TOTALS		391		20		76		65		80		51		66		33	

Table 11. Year Present Building Opened
(422 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1934 or earlier	24	6	3	12	4	5	3	4	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	23
1935 - 1939	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	2	6
1940-1944	6	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	6
1945-1949	4	1	1	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
1950-1954	28	7	-	-	3	4	1	2	7	8	8	15	6	9	3	8
1955-1959	54	13	1	4	10	12	6	9	10	11	8	15	15	23	4	11
1960-1964	56	13	3	12	14	17	9	13	12	14	6	11	4	6	8	23
1965-1969	79	19	5	20	22	26	6	9	19	22	10	18	13	19	4	11
1970-1974	83	20	3	12	10	12	20	29	23	26	11	20	15	23	1	3
1975-1979	40	9	1	4	11	13	15	22	7	8	2	4	4	6	-	-
1980-1985	27	6	3	12	7	8	2	3	5	6	6	11	3	4	1	3
No building	15	4	5	20	3	1	4	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	422		25		85		68		88		54		67		35	

Table 12. Policy-making Board Responsible to What Authority
(255 Institutions Responding)

Authority	Total unions	%
President of institution	19	11
Vice president - Business affairs	7	4
Vice president - Student affairs	29	16
Student affairs dean	17	9
Union director	83	47
Board of trustees or regents	4	2
Campuswide government	-	-
Student government	10	6
Union/corporate trustees	2	1
University student affairs committee	-	-
Other	7	4
	<hr/> 178	

(178 institutions reported policy-making boards that were responsible to one authority; 77 institutions responded with combinations of reporting responsibility. Separate policy-making board: No = 168, Yes = 258.)

Table 13. Program Board Responsible to What Authority
(276 Institutions Responding)

Authority	Total unions	%
Policy-making board	23	12
Union staff	61	31
Vice president - Student affairs	5	3
Student affairs dean, activities director, or equivalent	63	32
President of institution	-	-
Student government	35	18
Independent	1	-
Other	8	4
	<hr/> 196	

(196 institutions reported program boards that were responsible to one authority; 80 institutions responded with combinations of reporting responsibility. Separate program board: No = 144, Yes = 282.)

**Table 14. Single Board for Policy and Program
Responsible to What Authority**
(94 Institutions Responding)

Authority	Total unions	%
Policy-making board	6	9
Union staff	21	30
Vice president - Student affairs	14	21
Student affairs dean or equivalent	9	13
President of institution	2	3
Student government	6	9
Institution governing board	4	6
Independent	2	3
Other	4	6
	<hr/> 68	

(68 institutions reported having a single board for policy and program that reported to one authority; 26 institutions responded with combinations of reporting responsibility.)

Table 15. How Policy Board Is Selected
(327 Institutions Responding)

Selection Authority	Total unions	%
President of institution	33	30
Student government	16	14
Not by student government	5	4
Selected by previous board	25	23
Selected by policy board	2	2
Appointed by staff	14	13
Campus election	16	14
	<hr/> 111	

(70 institutions did not have such a board. 111 institutions reported a policy board selected by a single authority; 146 responded with combinations of authorities.)

Table 16. How Program Board Is Selected
(374 Institutions Responding)

Selection Authority	Total unions	%
Institution president	3	1
Student government	39	17
Not by student government	9	4
Selected by previous board	111	48
Selected by policy board	13	6
Appointed by staff	22	10
Campus election	32	14

(229 institutions reported a program board reported by a single authority; 98 responded combinations of selection authority.) 47 institutions reported no such board.

Table 17. Program Board Compensation
(388 Institutions Responding)

	Total unions	%
Program board members receive compensation	138	36
Program board members do not receive compensation	250	64

Table 18. Types of Program Committees
(313 Institutions Responding)

Committee	Total unions
Films/movies	282
Entertainment	235
Hospitality	54
Art exhibits and programs	144
Lectures/speakers	235
Performing arts	151
Outdoor recreation	114
College Bowl	62
Special programs	198
Publicity	168

(103 institutions do not have separate program committees.)

Table 19. Student Fees
(339 Institutions Responding)

Types of fees	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Building only	12	4	-	-	3	4	3	6	3	5	1	2	2	4	-	-
Operating only	20	6	-	-	5	6	3	6	3	5	5	11	2	4	2	8
Program only	71	21	12	54	29	36	15	29	9	13	3	7	1	2	2	8
No fee	66	19	5	22	20	25	7	13	13	19	7	15	9	18	5	20
Construction	7	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	2	5	2	4	-	-
Building and operating	25	7	1	5	4	5	3	6	5	7	4	9	6	12	2	8
Building and program	9	3	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	8
Operating and program	33	10	1	5	7	9	7	13	7	11	2	5	5	10	4	16
Operating and construction	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program and construction	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	4
Building, operating, and program	46	14	2	9	6	8	1	2	13	19	11	25	10	20	3	12
Building, operating, and construction	8	2	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	-	-
Building, program, and construction	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
Operating, program, and construction	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
Building, Operating, Program, and Construction	29	9	-	-	1	1	7	13	3	5	5	11	10	20	3	12
TOTALS	339		22		81		52		65		44		50		25	

Table 20. Student Fee Assessed Within Structure of General Student Fees
(421 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	287	68	17	68	59	67	47	70	53	62	40	74	44	67	27	77
No	134	32	8	32	29	33	20	30	33	38	14	26	22	33	8	23
TOTALS	421		21		88		67		86		54		66		35	

Table 21. Student Fees Separately and Directly Assigned Union Fee
(423 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	159	38	8	32	25	28	22	32	32	37	30	56	30	45	12	34
No	264	62	17	58	63	72	46	68	55	63	24	44	36	55	23	66
TOTALS	423		25		88		68		87		54		66		35	

Table 22. Building Construction Fee Separately and Directly Assigned Union Fee
(423 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	82	19	4	16	13	15	10	15	13	15	10	19	23	35	9	26
No	341	81	21	84	75	85	58	85	74	85	44	81	43	65	26	74
TOTALS	423		25		88		68		87		54		66		35	

Table 23. Building Construction Fee Assessed Within Structure of General Student Fees
(421 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	117	28	3	13	10	11	22	32	31	36	18	34	19	29	14	40
No	304	72	21	87	78	89	46	68	56	64	35	66	47	71	21	60
TOTALS	421		24		88		68		87		53		66		35	

Table 24. Annual Gross Operating Income
(386 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than \$50,000	36	9	8	43	14	20	6	10	5	6	-	-	3	5	-	-
\$50,001 - 75,000	15	4	2	11	6	8	2	3	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75,001 - 100,000	12	3	1	5	5	7	3	5	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	3
\$100,001 - 150,000	20	5	3	16	9	13	-	-	3	4	3	6	1	1.5	1	3
\$150,001 - 200,000	10	2	1	5	3	5	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	1	3
\$200,001 - 300,000	26	7	-	-	8	11	8	12	5	6	3	6	1	1.5	1	3
\$300,001 - 400,000	9	2	-	-	2	3	2	3	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
\$400,001 - 500,000	11	3	-	-	1	1	5	8	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
\$500,001 - 750,000	33	9	1	5	6	8	5	8	8	10	8	15	3	5	2	6
\$750,001 - 1,000,000	26	7	1	5	3	5	5	8	8	10	3	6	5	9	1	3
\$1,000,001 - 1,250,000	19	5	-	-	4	6	3	5	6	7	3	6	2	3	1	3
\$1,250,001 - 1,500,000	27	7	-	-	2	3	6	10	4	5	5	9	8	12	2	6
\$1,500,001 - 1,750,000	15	4	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	5	5	9	3	5	1	3
\$1,750,001 - 2,000,000	10	3	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	4	1	1.5	2	6
\$2,000,001 - 3,000,000	30	8	-	-	2	3	2	3	10	12	4	7	10	15	2	6
\$3,000,001 - 3,500,000	13	3	1	5	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	5	9	1	3
\$3,500,001 - 4,000,000	9	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	3	5	2	6
\$4,000,001 - 4,500,000	14	4	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	4	2	4	3	5	3	8
\$4,500,001 - 5,000,000	8	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	6	3	5	-	-
\$5,000,001 - 7,000,000	9	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	3	8
\$7,000,001 - 9,000,000	12	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	6	2	3	4	10
\$9,000,001 or more	22	6	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	6	9	14	7	20
	386		19		71		61		82		53		65		35	

Table 25. Total Food Operation
(354 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entirely self-supporting	76	21	10	48	15	21	17	31	10	14	9	21	10	16	5	17
Subsidized to losses	27	8	3	14	7	10	5	9	5	8	2	4	4	7	1	3
Expected to contribute profits to total operation	57	16	4	18	12	17	7	13	12	17	9	21	9	15	4	13
Expected to divert profits elsewhere	15	4	-	-	6	9	2	3	4	6	2	4	1	2	-	-
Subject to union rental charge for space	29	8	-	-	6	9	3	6	9	13	6	13	2	3	3	10
Entirely self-supporting and subsidized to losses	5	1.5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	5	-	-
Entirely self-supporting and expected to contribute profits to total operation	55	16	-	-	8	11	5	9	13	18	8	17	13	21	8	27
Entirely self-supporting and expected to divert profits elsewhere	13	4	-	-	1	1	5	9	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	7
Entirely self-supporting and subject to union rental charge for space	16	5	1	5	4	6	2	3	2	3	1	2	4	7	2	7
Subsidized to losses and expected to contribute profits to total operations	6	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	3	5	-	-

Table 25. Total Food Operation (page 2)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Subsidized to losses and expected to divert profits elsewhere	3	1	1	5	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized to losses and subject to union rental charge for space	5	1.5	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	-
Expected to contribute profit to total operation and expected to divert profits elsewhere	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Expected to contribute profit to total operation and subject to union rental charge for space	8	2	1	5	2	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	3
Expected to divert profits elsewhere, and subject to union rental charge for space	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Entirely self-supporting, expected to contribute profits to total operation, and expected to divert profits elsewhere	10	3	1	5	3	4	3	6	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	3

Table 25. Total Food Operation (page 3)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entirely self-supporting, expected to contribute profit to total operation, and subject to union rental charge for space	14	4	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	8	1	2	4	7	2	7
Entirely self-supporting, subsidized to losses, and expected to divert profits elsewhere	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entirely self-supporting, expected to divert profits elsewhere, and subject to union rental charge for space	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
Subsidized to losses, expected to contribute profits to total operation, and expected to divert profits elsewhere	2	.5	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entirely self-supporting, subsidized to losses, and expected to contribute profits to total operation	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-

Table 25. Total Food Operation (page 4)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Subsidized to losses, expected to contribute profits to total operation, and subject to union rental charge for space	2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	354		21				55		71		46		60		30	

Table 26. Purchases for Food Service and Supplies for Resale Handled By
(348 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
College union management	49	14	1	5	10	14	6	10	6	9	6	15	14	24	6	22
Institutional caterer	103	30	5	22	17	25	21	36	24	36	19	45	12	20	5	19
College dining service	121	34	13	58	35	49	22	37	20	30	10	23	19	35	2	7
College purchasing department	15	4	-	-	4	6	1	2	3	5	3	7	1	2	3	12
College union management and institutional caterer	5	1	1	5	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	4
College union management and college dining service	17	5	1	5	2	3	3	5	5	8	1	2	3	5	2	7
College union management and college purchasing department	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	6	22
Institutional caterer and college dining service	7	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	7
Institutional caterer and college purchasing department	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
College dining service and college purchasing department	8	2	1	5	-	-	2	2	4	7	1	2	-	-	-	-
Institutional caterer, college dining service, and college purchasing department	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
College union management, institutional caterer, and college dining service	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-

Table 26. Purchases for Food Service and Supplies for Resale Handled By (page 2)
 (348 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
College union management, institutional caterer, and college purchasing department	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
College union management, college dining service, and college purchasing department	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	3	5	-	-
TOTALS	348		22		71		59		67		43		59		27	

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Table 27. Bookstore Business Operations
(294 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entirely self-supporting	135	46	14	74	26	50	34	64	19	33	18	45	15	31	9	38
Subsidized to losses	13	4	3	16	6	12	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-
Subject to union rental charge	31	11	-	-	7	13	4	7	9	16	3	8	5	10	3	13
Expected to contribute profits	18	6	-	-	3	6	4	7	2	3	3	8	6	13	-	-
Entirely self-supporting and subsidized to losses	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entirely self-supporting and subject to union rental charge	40	14	1	5	5	9	3	6	11	19	8	20	8	17	4	16
Entirely self-supporting and expected to contribute profits	27	9	-	-	4	8	2	4	8	14	2	5	7	15	4	16
Subsidized to losses and subject to union rental charge	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized to losses and expected to contribute profits	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Subject to union rental charge and expected to contribute profits	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	1	4

Table 27. Bookstore Business Operations (page 2)
(294 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entirely self-supporting, subsidized to losses, and subject to union rental charge	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entirely self-supporting, subject to union rental charge, and expected to contribute profits	19	7	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	10	2	5	5	10	3	13
TOTALS	294		19		52		53		58		40		48		24	

Table 28. Title of Top Staff Positions in the Union
(24 Institutions Responding)

Title	No.
Union director	130
Assistant union director	3
Director of operations	3
Assistant director of operations	3
Director of student activities	34
Assistant director of student activities	2
Program director	14
Director of bookstore	1
Director of food service	2
Vice president of student affairs	22
Dean of students	14
Assistant dean of students	20
Building manager	1

Table 29. Educational Background
(358 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment							
	Total	1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
Highest Degree Held	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ph.D. - Doctor of Philosophy	24	-	6	-	6	2	8	2
Ed.D. - Doctor of Education	19	1	4	2	6	1	4	1
J.D. - Doctor of Laws	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
M.S. - Master of Science	85	1	15	16	24	11	10	8
M.Ed. - Master of Education	37	2	1	14	10	5	4	1
M.A. - Master of Arts	89	1	21	18	12	15	12	10
M.B.A. - Master of Business Administration	15	-	-	1	4	2	6	2
M.F.A. - Master of Fine Arts	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
M.P.A. - Master of Public Administration	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
B.S. - Bachelor of Science	39	5	7	4	8	6	6	3
B.A. - Bachelor of Arts	40	4	5	7	10	3	8	3
H.S. - High School	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

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Table 30. Educational Background
(362 Institutions Responding)

Major Field	Enrollment							
	Total	1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
Major Field	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Administration (Public)	8	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
Behavioral science	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Biology	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Business	43	-	6	3	13	2	11	8
Communications	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Computer science	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Counseling	39	1	8	9	10	4	5	2
Education	56	2	10	13	14	5	11	1
Engineering	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
English	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fine arts	5	-	2	1	-	1	-	1
Geography	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Geology	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Higher education	25	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
History	11	1	7	3	4	4	4	2
Home economics	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Hotel, restaurant and institutional management	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Human resources	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Law	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1

Table 30. Educational Background (page 2)
(362 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment							
	Total	1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Liberal arts	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Math	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Music	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Philosophy	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Physical education	6	1	2	-	2	-	1	-
Political science	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Psychology	14	2	2	2	4	2	2	-
Public relations	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation	17	3	2	2	-	5	3	2
Religious studies	6	-	1	1	4	-	-	-
Social work	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sociology	8	-	2	-	-	1	2	3
Student personnel	83	6	19	17	18	13	8	2
Theology	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

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Table 31. Policy Establishment on General Business Matters
(397 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	200	50	7	37	28	36	33	51	43	52	25	47	39	59	25	74
Institution's Business Office	77	19	7	37	26	34	11	17	8	10	9	17	12	18	4	12
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	95	24	4	21	20	26	16	25	22	27	16	30	13	19	4	12
Union policy board	8	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	4	-	-	2	3	-	-
Union governance board	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	15	4	1	5	2	3	2	3	5	6	3	6	1	1	1	2
TOTALS	397		19		77		64		83		53		67		34	

Table 32. Policy Establishment on Purchasing Procedures

(399 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	67	17	1	5	11	14	10	15	15	18	10	18	10	15	10	29
Institution's business office	236	59	15	79	45	58	46	71	45	53	29	55	37	57	19	54
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	62	16	3	16	16	21	6	9	14	17	8	15	10	15	5	14
Union policy board	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
Union governance board	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	2	-	-
Contracted services	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	25	6	-	-	4	5	2	3	8	9	4	8	6	9	1	3
TOTALS	399		19		77		65		85		53		65		35	

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Table 33. Policy Establishment on Profit Goals
(376 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	184	49	4	25	23	32	28	50	45	56	29	58	36	54	19	58
Institution's business office	65	17	6	38	32	44	9	16	9	11	3	6	5	7	1	3
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	70	19	5	31	14	19	10	18	15	19	8	16	11	17	7	21
Union policy board	20	5	-	-	1	1	4	5	3	4	3	6	6	9	3	9
Union governance board	13	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	3	6	5	8	2	6
Contracted service	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other	22	6	1	6	3	4	4	5	7	9	3	6	3	5	1	3
TOTALS	376		16		73		58		80		50		66		33	

Table 34. Policy Establishment on Food Prices
(383 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	116	30	1	6	14	18	15	25	25	30	16	31	27	43	18	58
Institution's business office	43	11	5	29	11	14	9	15	8	10	4	8	6	10	-	-
Coordinated union/institution's business office effort	24	6	2	12	7	9	5	8	2	2	2	4	2	3	4	13
Union policy board	12	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	5	3	6	3	5	1	3
Union governance board	6	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	2	-	-
Contracted service	116	30	7	41	30	38	24	40	26	31	13	25	11	18	5	16
Other	66	18	2	12	13	17	7	12	17	21	12	22	12	19	3	10
TOTALS	383		17		78		60		83		52		62		31	

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Table 35. Policy Establishment on Bookstore Prices
(324 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	71	22	1	5	10	15	12	21	16	24	8	20	16	30	8	38
Institution's business office	96	30	10	63	28	41	11	20	14	21	9	23	20	37	4	19
Coordinated union/institution's business office effort	17	6	2	13	4	6	5	9	-	-	-	-	4	7	2	10
Union policy board	7	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	-	-	2	3	-	-
Union governance board	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Contracted services	66	20	-	-	14	21	17	30	16	24	9	23	5	9	5	23
Other	66	20	3	19	11	16	10	18	19	27	13	32	8	15	2	10
TOTALS	324		16		68		56		68		40		55		21	

Table 36. Policy Establishment on Reserves for Repair and Replacement
(382 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	105	28	4	24	12	16	14	22	28	34	16	32	19	30	12	38
Institution's business office	124	33	6	35	38	51	27	43	24	29	12	24	13	20	4	13
Coordinated union/institution's business office effort	87	23	5	29	19	26	8	13	18	22	8	16	19	30	10	31
Union policy board	13	3	-	-	1	1	3	5	2	3	2	4	3	5	2	6
Union governance board	9	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	5	2	6
Contracted services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other	43	11	2	12	4	6	10	16	9	11	9	18	7	10	2	6
TOTALS	382		17		74		63		82		50		64		32	

Table 37. Policy Establishment on Employee Wage Levels
(392 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	56	14	1	5	4	5	10	15	14	17	10	19	9	14	8	24
Institution's business office	184	47	14	73	45	60	36	55	35	44	17	32	29	44	8	24
Coordinated union/institution's business office effort	55	14	2	11	1	19	5	8	13	16	6	12	9	14	6	19
Union policy board	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3
Union governing board	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	-	-
Contracted service	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other	8	20	2	11	12	16	11	17	15	18	15	29	17	26	10	30
TOTALS	392		19		75		65		82		52		66		31	

Table 38. Policy Establishment on Employee Benefits
(387 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	12	3	1	6	1	1	4	6	3	4	-	-	1	2	2	6
Institution's business office	251	65	13	72	58	77	45	69	55	68	26	52	40	60	14	44
Coordinated union/institution's business office effort	21	5	2	11	5	7	2	3	3	4	3	6	3	5	3	9
Union policy board	8	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	3
Union governing board	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	-	-
Contracted service	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other	87	22	2	11	11	15	11	17	16	20	17	34	18	27	12	38
TOTALS	387		18		75		65		81		50		61		32	

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Table 39. Policy Establishment on Student Fees
(361 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	19	5	-	-	1	1	3	5	6	8	5	11	4	6	-	-
Institution's business office	132	37	10	55	33	48	25	41	28	37	10	21	16	26	10	36
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	66	18	3	17	11	16	12	20	14	19	10	21	12	19	4	13
Union policy board	18	5	1	6	1	1	3	5	3	4	2	4	5	8	3	11
Union governing board	10	3	-	-	2	3	3	5	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	4
Contracted service	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-
Other	113	31	4	22	21	30	15	24	22	29	18	39	23	37	10	36
TOTALS	361		18		70		61		75		47		62		28	

Table 40. Policy Establishment on Reserve Fund Deposits
(355 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	51	14	1	7	3	4	6	11	13	17	9	19	11	17	8	28
Institution's business office	191	54	11	73	51	76	34	63	39	50	2	43	26	41	9	31
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	52	14	2	13	8	12	4	7	12	15	7	15	11	17	8	28
Union policy board	10	3	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	3	-	-	4	6	1	3
Union governing board	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	7
Contracted service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	45	13	1	7	4	6	8	15	11	14	9	19	11	17	1	3
TOTALS	355		15		67		54		78		48		64		29	

Table 41. Policy Establishment on Building Use Policies
(393 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	214	54	11	58	42	54	40	64	55	65	21	42	28	42	17	50
Institution's business office	14	4	3	15	4	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	7	-	-
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	27	7	2	11	11	14	4	6	1	1	2	4	5	7	2	6
Union policy board	103	26	2	11	16	21	14	23	19	23	20	40	20	30	12	35
Union governing board	23	6	1	5	2	3	1	2	3	4	6	12	8	12	2	6
Contracted service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	12	3	-	-	2	3	3	5	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	3
TOTALS	393		19		77		62		84		50		67		34	

Table 42. Policy Establishment of Program Policies
(386 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	214	55	12	66	50	65	44	70	51	62	20	42	27	42	10	31
Institution's business office	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	11	3	1	6	5	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	3	1	3
Union policy board	74	19	3	16	10	13	10	16	13	16	15	31	13	20	10	31
Union governing board	37	10	1	6	3	4	4	6	5	6	8	17	12	18	4	13
Contracted service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	45	12	1	6	8	10	4	6	11	13	5	10	9	14	7	22
TOTALS	336		18		77		63		83		48		65		32	

75

Table 43. Policy Establishment on Building Development Plans
(378 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	147	39	5	31	18	25	21	34	40	50	16	32	31	48	16	48
Institution's business office	43	11	3	19	16	22	9	16	5	6	4	8	4	6	2	6
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	113	30	5	31	29	39	21	34	22	28	10	20	18	28	8	25
Union policy board	27	7	2	13	2	3	5	8	4	5	5	10	6	9	3	9
Union governing board	16	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	5	10	4	6	3	9
Contracted service	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	31	8	1	6	7	9	5	8	6	7	9	18	2	3	1	3
TOTALS	378		16		74		61		80		49		65		33	

Table 44. Policy Establishment on Disposition of Operating Surpluses
(371 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union staff	109	29	-	-	13	18	16	29	29	36	15	31	21	32	15	44
Institution's business office	117	32	9	60	41	55	22	39	21	27	7	15	10	16	7	20
Coordinated union/ institution's business office effort	75	20	5	33	15	20	7	17	14	18	12	24	16	25	6	18
Union policy board	24	6	1	7	2	3	5	9	4	5	5	10	4	6	3	9
Union governing board	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	6	3	5	2	6
Contracted service	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other	35	10	-	-	3	4	6	10	9	11	6	12	10	16	1	3
TOTALS	371		15		74		56		79		49		64		34	

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Table 45. Programs Held Entirely Within the Union

(407 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	78	19	4	17	11	13	10	16	17	20	12	23	16	24	8	23
No	329	81	19	83	71	87	53	84	68	80	41	77	50	76	27	77
TOTALS	407		23		82		63		85		53		66		35	

Table 46. Organization of Union Programs
(411 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No planned program; building facilities are basis for program	11	3	2	9	1	1	3	5	2	2	-	-	2	3	1	3
Program planned and executed by professional staff	17	4	1	5	2	2	3	5	4	5	3	6	2	3	2	6
Program planned and executed by combined efforts of program board, committees, and professional staff	352	86	19	86	74	90	55	85	75	86	45	85	56	84	28	80
Other	31	7	-	-	5	7	4	5	6	7	5	9	7	10	4	11
TOTALS	411		22		82		65		87		53		67		35	

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100

Table 47. Union Programs Directed Toward Students Only
(422 Institutions Responding)

Percentage of Programs	Total Unions	
	No.	%
0	-	-
1 - 9	76	18
10 - 25	40	9
26 - 50	33	8
51 - 75	113	27
76 - 100	160	38

**Table 48. Union Programs Directed Toward
All Members of Campus Community**
(419 Institutions Responding)

Percentage of Programs	Total Unions	
	No.	%
0	32	8
1 - 9	20	5
10 - 25	204	48
26 - 50	67	16
51 - 75	21	5
76 - 100	75	18

Table 49. Union Programs Directed Toward Others
(406 Institutions Responding)

Percentage of Programs	Total Unions	
	No.	%
0	341	84
1 - 9	24	6
10 - 25	36	9
26 - 50	5	1
51 - 75	-	-
76 - 100	-	-

Table 50. Approximate Percentage of Total Program Budget Spent on Free Programs
(369 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000		
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0 - 10%	22	6	-	-	5	6	4	7	6	8	1	2	5	8	1	3
11 - 15%	29	8	3	14	5	6	6	11	5	6	1	2	4	7	5	16
16 - 20%	31	8	-	-	1	1	3	5	9	11	5	11	9	15	4	13
21 - 30%	35	9	-	-	7	9	5	9	8	10	6	13	7	12	2	6
31 - 40%	23	6	2	10	2	3	3	5	7	9	2	4	5	8	2	6
41 - 50%	43	12	1	5	7	9	9	16	8	10	7	16	4	7	7	23
Over 50%	186	51	15	71	51	66	26	47	36	46	23	52	25	43	10	33
TOTALS	369		21		78		56		79		45		59		31	

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Table 51. Non-Union Office Space Assigned for Programs
(399 Institutions Responding)

		Enrollment															
Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Permanent basis	212	53	16	73	49	65	34	55	49	57	29	54	26	39	9	26	
Yearly renewal	129	32	4	18	9	12	20	32	22	26	21	39	32	48	21	62	
Short-term (Special activity or project use)	58	15	2	9	17	23	8	13	15	17	4	7	8	13	4	12	
TOTALS	399		22		75		62		86		54		66		34		

Table 52. Union Office Space and Equipment
(421 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union provides office equipment in addition to office space	245	58	14	58	44	50	41	60	57	65	34	64	37	57	18	51
Union does not provide office equipment in addition to office space	176	42	10	42	44	50	27	40	31	35	19	36	28	43	17	49
TOTALS	421		24		88		68		88		53		65		35	

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Table 53. Union Office Space Rented to Student Organizations
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union charges a rental fee for student organizations	29	7	2	8	4	5	5	7	3	3	-	-	8	12	7	20
Union does not charge rental fee for student organizations	397	93	23	92	84	95	64	93	85	97	54	100	59	88	28	80
TOTAL'S	426		25		88		69		88		54		67		35	

Table 54. Union Office Space Rented to Administrative Offices
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union charges a rental fee for administrative offices	61	14	1	4	4	5	8	12	13	16	8	15	18	27	8	23
Union does not charge a rental fee for administrative offices	365	86	24	96	84	95	61	88	74	84	46	85	49	73	27	77
TOTALS	426		25		88		69		88		54		67		35	

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Table 55. Union Office Space Maintenance
(422 Institutions Responding)

		Enrollment													
Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union provides normal maintenance for office holders		361	86	18	72	65	75	54	81	78	87	52	96	63	98
Union does not provide normal maintenance for office holders		61	14	7	28	22	25	13	19	10	11	2	4	3	27
TOTALS		422		25		87		67		88		54		66	
														35	

Table 56. Custodial Service for Union Office Space
(421 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																	
Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-49,000		50,001+	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union provides normal custodial service for office holders																	
361	86	18	72	65	75	53	79	78	89	53	98	62	95	32	91		
Union does not provide normal custodial service for office holders																	
60	14	7	28	22	25	14	21	10	11	1	2	3	5	3	9		
TOTALS																	
421		25		87		67		88		54		65		35			

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Table 57. Responsibility for Union Maintenance Staff
(420 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Maintenance staff primarily responsible to university maintenance department	243	58	18	75	66	81	50	76	55	60	25	45	18	27	11	31
Maintenance staff primarily responsible to union management	177	42	6	25	16	19	16	24	37	40	30	55	48	73	24	69
TOTALS	420		24		82		66		92		55		66		35	

Table 58. Financing Union Maintenance Salaries
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment								
	Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Salaries of maintenance staff charged to general union budget	195	46	4	22	24	42	34	46	23
Salaries of maintenance staff charged to maintenance department	187	44	17	56	33	40	17	16	8
Salaries of maintenance staff charged to the union	167	39	1	12	23	35	30	42	24
Union shares part of the salary expense of its maintenance staff	84	20	3	14	14	20	12	12	9

Some institutions responded with a combination of the descriptions.

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Table 59. Financing Union Maintenance Supplies
(425 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment								
Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Maintenance supplies furnished by maintenance department:	223 52	19	67	42	47	19	20	9
Maintenance supplies paid for by the union	238 56	4	25	31	50	41	56	31

Some institutions responded with a combination of the descriptions.

Table 60. Financing Building Repairs
(425 institutions Responding)

		Enrollment							
Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000	
No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Repairs paid for by maintenance department	162 38	14	51	26	38	11	14	8	
Repairs paid for by the union	284 66	9	42	39	65	40	57	32	

Some institutions responded with a combination of the descriptions.

Table 61. Specialized Full-time Union Maintenance Positions
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment								
	Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building engineer	61	14	2	5	3	5	10	21	15
Electrician	39	9	3	4	2	2	3	14	11
Carpenter	43	10	4	3	5	2	5	14	10
Plumber	24	5	3	2	2	1	1	9	6
Mechanic	69	16	3	5	3	8	10	24	16
Painter	43	10	3	2	2	1	6	17	12
Sound technician	85	19	2	7	6	12	17	24	17
General laborer	112	26	3	14	12	13	17	31	22
Custodian	316	74	14	58	52	64	11	58	29

Table 62. Facilities Used by General Campus Activities (Non-Union)

(402 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Separate building on campus	44	11	5	21	7	9	4	6	7	9	5	9	9	14	7	20
Headquarters in the union	238	59	10	42	45	55	44	69	46	58	35	66	40	63	18	51
Combination of numerous facilities on campus, including the union	120	30	9	37	30	36	16	25	27	33	13	25	15	23	10	29
TOTALS	402		24		82		64		80		53		64		35	

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Table 6. Management Responsibility for General Campus Activities
(405 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non-union personnel responsible for student activities	89	22	3	13	12	15	5	8	12	14	14	26	27	42	16	46
Union director doubles as head of student activities	167	41	15	56	45	54	36	55	36	44	11	21	19	30	5	14
Combination of union and non-union personnel responsible for student activities	121	30	4	17	21	25	19	29	27	33	22	42	16	25	12	34
Other	28	7	1	4	5	6	5	8	7	9	6	11	2	3	2	6
TOTALS	405		23		83		65		82		53		64		35	

Table 64. Nature of Non-Union Program of Activities
(391 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Conducted independently from union program	103	26	6	27	13	16	9	15	14	18	17	35	26	41	18	56
Correlated with union proper	105	27	3	14	17	20	19	31	26	32	14	29	17	27	9	28
Union program a part of student activities	183	47	13	59	53	64	34	54	40	50	18	36	20	32	5	16
TOTALS	391		22		83		62		80		49		63		32	

Table 65. Activities Staff and Services Funded Sources
(408 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Institutions	142	35	11	46	38	47	23	35	24	28	14	27	16	25	16	45
Student fees	80	20	3	12	15	18	8	12	20	23	10	20	17	26	7	20
Union funds	20	5	-	-	2	2	3	5	6	7	4	8	4	6	1	3
Institution and student fees	78	19	9	38	20	24	11	17	13	15	7	14	12	18	6	17
Institution and union funds	17	4	1	4	0	1	3	5	3	4	4	9	4	6	1	3
Student fees and union funds	41	10	-	-	3	4	8	12	15	17	8	15	5	8	2	6
Institution, student fees, and union funds	30	7	-	-	3	4	9	14	5	6	4	8	7	11	2	6
TOTALS	408		24		82		65		86		51		65		35	

Table 66. Relationship of Union and Student Government
(383 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment															
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Union operated independently of student government	120	31	7	39	26	33	12	21	21	26	14	29	25	39	15	44
Union is an agency of student government	27	7	1	6	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	16	47
Union operates independently of student government but maintains close liaison with	195	51	8	44	38	49	35	60	53	65	28	57	30	47	3	9
Union program is a part of student government	41	11	2	11	11	14	10	17	6	7	5	10	7	11	-	-
TOTALS	383		18		78		58		82		49		64		34	

Table 67. Facilities Available to Continuing Education and/or Conferences
(411 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment

	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Separate continuing education center used	54	13	5	21	12	14	9	14	5	6	5	9	13	20	5	14
Combination of campus facilities (including union) used	301	73	13	54	66	79	45	71	70	81	39	72	43	66	25	72
Union primarily used	56	14	6	25	6	7	9	14	11	13	10	19	9	14	5	14
TOTALS	411		24		84		63		86		54		65		35	

**Table 68. Union Facilities Used for
Continuing Education and/or Conferences**
(360 Institutions Responding)

Facility	No. of unions reporting facility	No. of unions charging for use
Auditorium	353	166
Ballroom	351	200
Cafeteria	317	171
Committee/Conference Rooms	318	245
Game Room	329	137
Guest Rooms	349	62
Lounges	296	162
Restaurant	360	107
Snack Bar	343	177
Theater	349	79

**Table 69. Special Services Available
to Continuing Education and/or Conferences**
(385 Institutions Responding)

Special services rendered	No. of unions
Registration	73
Information center	104
Typing and duplicating	50
Clerical personnel for various conference functions	29
Transportation	26
Meeting supplies and equipment	78

(265 institutions responded by checking that services were provided by separate continuing education office or other campus departments.)

Table 70. Personnel Responsible for Management of Continuing Education and/or Conferences
(369 Institutions Responding)

		Enrollment															
Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non-union personnel responsible for organizing continuing education and/or conferences		271	73	10	59	49	68	42	72	57	70	33	69	53	85	27	87
Combination of union and non-union personnel responsible for continuing education and/or conferences		98	27	7	41	23	32	16	28	24	30	15	31	9	15	4	13
TOTALS		369		17		72		58		81		48		62		31	

Table 71. Union Responsibility for Certain Business Office Procedures
(422 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment						
	1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prepares own budget for submission to business office and/or policy board	15	65	55	75	52	61	31
Keeps detailed records of income and expense	15	64	55	82	50	65	32
Maintains daily cash sheets	7	49	50	71	51	63	33
Sends summaries of cost sheets to business office	3	33	37	52	33	38	22
Sends cash receipts and cash register slips to business office	2	40	35	36	29	34	13
Approves all invoices and sends to business office for payment	14	66	58	73	46	55	29
Prepares payroll and sends to business office where checks are paid	4	46	40	61	45	52	30
Keeps separate records for various revenue-producing departments	9	46	51	77	47	63	32
Prepares monthly, quarterly, semi-annual statements of income and expense for business office	5	26	17	39	20	37	19
Prepares report for full-year operation for records of business office	10	39	26	39	25	34	21

Table 71. Union Responsibility for Certain Business Office Procedures (page 2)
(422 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment						
	1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Regularly reconciles union financial operations with business office control accounts	12	50	43	71	41	49	25
Independent of business office	0	8	10	16	16	17	9

Table 72. Union Food Facilities
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment								
	Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Union Food									
Banquet	320	75	10	57	46	71	45	59	32
Cafeteria	321	75	15	49	49	74	42	62	30
Coffee shop	268	63	15	50	39	59	35	47	23
Cookie shop	97	23	2	7	9	20	16	23	20
Deli	151	35	2	13	14	40	28	35	19
Faculty dining	153	36	3	22	23	37	21	30	17
Fast food	243	57	7	37	38	54	33	47	27
Grocery items	92	22	2	15	20	19	14	12	10
Ice cream parlor	162	38	5	33	14	28	27	34	21
Kitchenette	42	10	2	11	3	6	9	6	5
Natural foods sales	73	17	1	5	9	11	15	15	17
Off-premises catering	208	49	7	25	28	46	30	44	28
Private dining room	233	55	9	37	37	49	29	46	26
Regular sale of alcoholic beverages	225	53	10	31	39	50	30	45	20
Regular sale of alcoholic beverages in pub or rathskellar	53	12	2	9	11	11	9	9	2
Athletic and other concessions	96	23	3	13	19	15	17	21	8
Restaurant (with waiter/ waitresses)	117	27	3	7	17	16	22	35	17
Retail bakery	61	14	1	4	6	13	12	15	10
Vending machine room	287	67	13	57	45	64	35	46	27
*** as vending	79	19	2	17	10	13	14	15	8

Table 73. Union Stores and Other Revenue-Producing Facilities
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment							
	Total		1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank	133	31	0	9	22	26	24	18
Barbershop	83	19	0	2	11	15	26	13
Beauty shop	56	13	1	0	8	12	16	10
Bookstore	281	66	15	62	45	57	39	19
Candy shop	164	38	3	18	21	30	29	24
Central mailing	139	33	11	30	18	28	16	10
Clothing store	37	9	1	6	3	4	8	7
Copy machine	258	61	9	38	34	59	40	31
Crafts and other sale stands	124	29	3	10	18	31	22	16
Flowers and plants	78	18	3	5	10	16	15	10
Gift shop	108	25	2	16	12	22	19	14
Guest rooms	63	15	1	15	11	5	6	10
Merchandise stand	132	31	2	11	19	22	18	21
Parking ramp/lot	85	20	6	18	14	8	7	10
Photo portrait studio	16	4	0	1	1	2	2	6
Pro shop	56	13	0	1	3	12	11	15
School supplies	142	33	8	24	17	25	22	20
Separate record/tape sales	57	13	1	7	5	14	10	11
Ticket sales office (paid staff)	192	45	1	21	27	45	36	22
Travel agent (hard tickets)	72	17	0	6	5	8	18	16

This table reports number of unions responding "union-operated," "college operated," or "leased or other."

Table 74. Union Leisure-Time Facilities
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment								
	Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Amateur radio room	71	17	3	10	9	14	8	17	10
Amusement machines	365	86	17	64	57	83	51	61	32
Bicycle repair shop	32	8	-	5	7	4	6	3	5
Billiards	356	84	16	69	48	81	48	62	32
Boathouse with rental boats and canoes	45	11	2	5	7	10	5	6	10
Bowling lanes	141	33	1	18	14	29	22	34	23
Card room/table games	209	49	11	32	26	54	30	32	24
Chess room	44	10	1	8	3	6	11	10	5
Craft shop	73	17	-	5	7	10	12	23	16
Exercise room	41	10	2	12	4	4	6	10	3
Gymnasium	38	9	3	13	5	4	3	7	3
Health club	17	4	-	4	4	1	2	4	2
Ice skating rink	11	3	-	1	2	4	1	1	2
Miniature golf	6	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	2
Outdoor center	46	11	2	5	7	8	8	6	10
Outing headquarters in union	106	25	3	17	12	26	19	18	11
Outing rentals	123	31	3	21	19	35	21	21	13
Outing sales	53	13	-	6	6	16	8	12	8
Photo darkrooms	178	42	9	34	31	36	21	30	17
Rifle range	10	2	1	1	1	5	-	-	2
Ski slope/ski shop	15	4	-	-	3	5	2	2	3
Swimming pool (indoor)	46	11	5	14	6	9	4	5	3
Swimming pool (outdoor)	16	4	1	4	1	1	3	3	3
Table tennis	266	62	16	54	34	60	37	41	24

Table 75. Billiard Facilities
(344 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
No. of Tables	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 2	52	15	5	50	27	42	6	12	10	12	3	6	1	1	-	-
3 - 6	120	35	5	50	31	48	27	54	28	35	13	27	11	18	5	18
7 - 10	85	25	-	-	5	8	12	24	28	35	20	41	17	28	3	10
11 - 15	55	16	-	-	1	1	4	8	11	14	11	22	18	29	10	34
16 or more	32	9	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	4	14	24	11	38
TOTALS	344		10		65		50		80		49		61		29	

Table 76. Bowling Facilities
(132 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
No. of Lanes	Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
4 - 10	9	70	1	100	17	100	8	100	25	89	17	74	18	51	6	30
11 - 15	22	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	26	9	26	5	25
16 - 25	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	8	23	9	45
TOTALS	132		1		17		8		28		23		35		20	

Table 77. Table Tennis Facilities
(169 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000		
No. of Tables	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 2	152	90	14	88	39	96	20	90	35	92	21	92	20	87	3	50
3 - 6	9	5	2	12	1	2	1	5	2	5	1	4	1	4	1	17
7 - 10	7	4	-	-	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	4	2	9	1	17
11 - 15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
TOTALS	169		16		41		22		38		23		23		6	

Table 78. Social/Cultural Facilities
(426 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment									
Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000	
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Social/cultural art exhibition		11		30		34		48	
Separate enclosed gallery		5		15		19		24	
Lounge exhibition area		9		44		37		48	
Corridor/lobby exhibition spaces		11		38		32		49	
222		11		38		32		49	

Table 78. Social/Cultural Facilities (page 2)
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment								
	Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Display cases	282	66	10	53	42	56	39	14	26
Art rental	32	8	1	6	3	6	2	6	8
Auditorium	99	23	-	13	8	25	17	24	13
Ballroom	259	61	3	34	37	57	38	60	30
Barbecue pit	40	9	1	6	6	7	5	11	4
Browsing library	46	11	-	3	6	9	4	15	9
Coffeehouse	138	32	6	19	21	34	22	27	11
Disco	40	9	-	3	6	6	11	11	3
Faculty lounge	74	17	1	17	13	19	9	13	2
Lounge	334	78	12	67	48	69	48	61	29
Multipurpose room	312	73	13	55	47	70	45	52	30
Music listening room	85	20	3	8	10	24	9	21	10
Music practice room	52	12	1	9	7	11	7	11	6
Outdoor terrace/patio	273	64	10	42	39	58	41	54	29
Party room	166	39	4	28	21	36	28	31	18
Poster room	132	31	5	21	21	42	16	16	11
Program lounge	156	37	5	23	24	32	25	29	18
TV room	329	77	16	65	52	68	43	61	24
Theater with stage and pitched seating	107	25	5	11	11	17	16	26	20
TV studio	19	4	0	1	3	7	3	3	2
Videotape/closed circuit TV area	103	24	4	12	12	27	22	18	8

Table 79. Union General/Service Facilities and Operations
(426 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment								
	Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alumni office/lounge	48	11	2	6	10	8	5	13	4
Automatic teller	187	44	1	14	22	36	33	51	30
Campus newspaper	229	54	10	46	41	52	34	35	11
Chapel	45	11	2	11	5	10	6	6	5
Check cashing	215	50	4	32	29	42	38	43	27
Checkroom (attended)	11	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	4
Coatroom (unattended)	78	18	6	23	14	10	4	16	5
Coin-operated laundry machine	23	5	1	5	8	5	2	1	-
Commuter facilities (separate)	103	24	5	22	17	17	14	19	9
Computer center for personal use in union	53	12	5	7	5	9	8	11	9
Credit union	32	8	-	3	3	7	5	9	5
Health service	31	7	2	8	7	4	2	6	2
Individual mailboxes	146	34	15	40	32	22	15	13	9
Information center	351	82	14	64	53	73	54	60	33
International center	81	19	1	12	13	16	15	17	3
Laundry/dry cleaning	23	5	1	5	2	4	5	3	5
Lockers (assigned)	181	42	7	29	28	37	28	34	18
Lockers (coin-operated)	88	21	1	7	12	17	14	21	14
Lockers (coin-returned)	81	19	1	10	12	21	15	13	9
Lost and found	330	77	16	64	41	69	47	63	30
Meeting/conference rooms (fewer than 25 seats)	345	81	15	68	54	72	48	60	28
Meeting/conference rooms (more than 25 seats)	353	83	14	61	49	79	52	64	34

Table 79. Union General/Service Facilities and Operations (page 2)
(425 Institutions Responding)

	Enrollment								
	Total		1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 15,000	15,001- 25,000	25,001- 40,000
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nursery or child day-care centers	13	3	-	1	2	4	2	2	2
Organization workroom	173	41	7	35	23	36	23	34	15
Postal service	191	45	13	38	30	35	27	36	17
Public (pay) telephones	380	89	17	78	60	81	24	65	33
Short-wave radio room	27	6	-	2	2	4	5	9	4
Solicitation booths or counters	221	52	6	25	32	53	35	47	23
Specialized centers and offices	164	38	3	25	21	38	28	31	18
Student ID cards	127	27	6	26	21	19	20	20	5
Student council or senate chamber	201	47	8	34	33	52	31	28	15
Student government	341	80	12	40	57	76	50	55	26
Student organization offices (excluding union board, newspapers, etc.)	287	67	10	56	41	61	38	55	26
Student personnel offices	138	32	3	29	20	29	23	22	12
Student radio station	114	26	4	20	17	28	14	24	7
Student TV station	17	4	-	2	2	3	2	5	3
Ticket or box office (self-staffed)	204	48	6	24	26	51	36	39	23
Travel information	120	28	4	16	12	22	23	25	18
Typing room	114	26	3	9	13	29	16	29	15
Union board									
committee offices	248	58	13	32	37	50	37	50	28
Yearbook office	204	48	13	44	38	47	20	31	11

Table 80. Student Organization Offices
(271 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
No. of Offices	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 - 2	49	18	3	25	17	34	8	20	10	17	7	21	4	8	-	-
3 - 4	63	23	7	58	12	24	17	42	10	17	7	21	8	15	2	9
5 - 6	48	18	2	17	12	24	7	17	13	22	3	9	8	15	3	14
7 - 8	19	7	-	-	4	8	3	8	4	6	5	15	1	2	2	9
9 or more	92	34	-	-	5	10	5	13	23	38	12	34	32	60	15	68
TOTALS	271		12		50		40		60		34		53		22	

Table 81. Large Conference Rooms
(346 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
	Total		1,000		1,001- 2,500		2,501- 5,000		5,001- 10,000		10,001- 15,000		15,001- 25,000		25,001- 40,000	
No. of Conference Rooms	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	16	5	3	20	8	13	-	-	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	118	34	8	53	35	59	24	50	26	33	10	19	12	20	3	10
5 - 6	69	20	2	13	11	18	10	21	20	25	16	31	8	13	2	6
7 - 10	78	23	2	13	6	10	12	25	20	25	13	25	15	25	10	32
11 or more	65	18	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	14	10	19	26	42	16	52
	346		15		60		48		79		52		61		31	

Table 82. Small Conference Rooms
(369 Institutions Responding)

Enrollment																
Total		1,000		1,001-2,500		2,501-5,000		5,001-10,000		10,001-15,000		15,001-25,000		25,001-40,000		
No. of Conference Rooms	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	46	12	4	24	14	22	6	7	10	14	6	13	5	8	1	4
2 - 4	183	50	9	53	44	68	33	39	39	53	23	50	28	47	7	29
5 - 6	61	17	3	18	4	6	8	10	15	21	11	24	14	23	6	25
7 - 10	38	10	1	5	1	2	7	8	8	11	5	11	10	17	6	25
11 or more	41	11	-	-	2	2	30	36	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	17
TOTALS	369		17		65		84		73		46		60		24	

Table 83. Institution Character
(504 Institutions Responding)

	No.	%
Four-Year Institutions	426	85
Two-Year Institutions	78	15

**Table 84. Public and Private Institutions -
Two-Year and Four-Year Institutions**
(482 Institutions Responding)

	No.	%
Public Institutions	329	68
Private Institutions	153	32

Table 85. Academic Year - Two-Year and Four-Year Institutions
(498 Institutions Responding)

	No.	%
Quarter	102	21
Semester	366	73
Other	30	6

**Table 86. Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment -
Two-Year and Four-Year Institutions**
(504 Institutions Responding)

	No.	%
Under 1,000	33	6
1,001 - 2,500	100	20
2,501 - 5,000	89	18
5,001 - 10,000	110	22
10,001 - 15,000	61	12
15,001 - 20,000	45	9
20,001 - 25,000	27	5
25,001 - 30,000	18	4
30,001 - 35,000	9	2
35,001 - 40,000	3	1
Over 40,000	9	2

Table 87. Location - Two-Year and Four-Year Institutions
(495 Institutions Responding)

	No.	%
Metropolitan	154	31
Rural	55	11
Suburban	80	16
Small city or town	158	32
College town (primary enterprise)	48	10

**Table 88. Character of Campus -
Two-Year and Four-Year Institutions**
(500 Institutions Responding)

	No.	%
All residential	21	4
All commuter	75	15
Primarily residential	139	28
Primarily commuter	151	30
About equal (Commuter and residential)	114	23